

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 138.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,202.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR MONDAY--Increasing cloudiness and local rains; variable winds, generally from south to west; lower temperature.

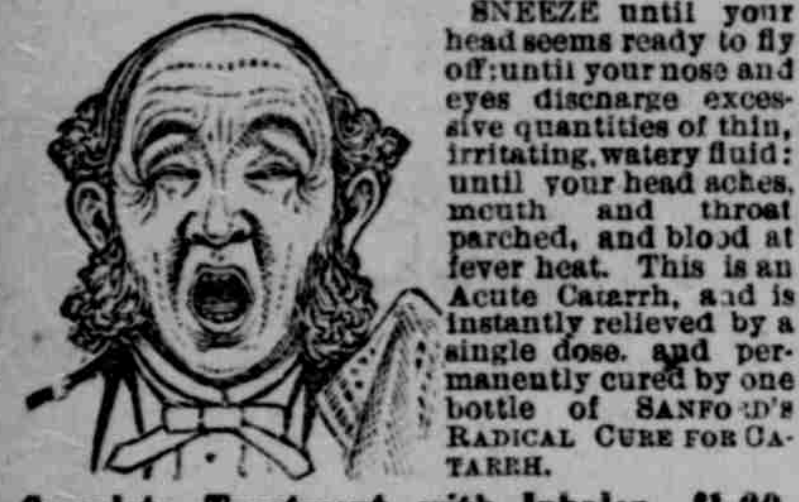
THOUSANDS

Have visited the WHEN during the past week, led thither by attractions and prices which have no counterpart in this market. One of the busiest places of the

WHEN

Is the Children's Department. There is a vast amount to be seen in this emporium for little people, where thousands of suits are shown at prices ranging from 75c to \$10.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!



SNEEZE until your head seems ready to fly off, until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of this irritating watery fluid; until your head aches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an acute catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and permanently cured by one bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1.00. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package forming a complete treatment, of all drugs for \$1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. "The only absolute specific we know of." Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggins, Boston. "After a long suffering with Catarrh the Radical Cure has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburg, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

For the relief and prevention of the latest it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain; 25c. everywhere.

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET!

REDUCES THE SIZE AND INCREASES THE length of the waist of fleshy ladies without injurious tight lacing. Try them; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Her Majesty's Corset

IS THE BEST SPINAL SUPPORTER EVER made, and it supports equally as well the abdomen and all other parts of the body. It produces an elegant, graceful and artistic shape, irrespective of the wearer's form.

Her Majesty's Corset

IS PROOF AGAINST PERSPIRATION AND MOISTURE, and will neither corrode nor soil the underwear. It neither stretches nor breaks at the waist, and the bones never move or come out from wear. We recommend them.

Her Majesty's Corset

WILL NEVER CHANGE ITS FORM, ALWAYS retaining its original shape. It is invaluable to young ladies, because it removes and prevents stooping and round shoulders. We have all sizes.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Be Comfortable

HAMMOCKS.

Every Hammock guaranteed for one year.

MODEL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Some of the Troubles the President Meets With in Making Appointments—The Good Templars.

General Grant's Farewell Message to the Boys in Blue to Consist of His Book.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

His Difficulties in Making Appointments. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mr. Cleveland's administration will prove satisfactory to the tax-payers, however the politicians may fare. Not one in 10,000 who are hoping for office will be gratified, but, once understood, his policy will certainly be approved. The people take kindly to retrenchment and reform. That character of goods until the department clerks can't rest is promised and assured.

It can not be disguised that the Democrats on the ground, looking for something that does not seem to be here, wear a far-away expression, like a man that was about to be left. In the very nature of things this has got to be so. If every rascal at this moment was set adrift, the number of offices would be insufficient to go all round. In any event there would have been pain. The number of people who have asked Mr. Cleveland for office is not near so great as the wolfish pack that infested the White House from the inauguration of Garfield to the day he was assassinated. Yet, in view of all this, these department fellows protected by the civil service law, the most un-American enactment in the statute books, have the audacity to talk about hungry Democrats.

This is an experience that the Democrats have not had before for a quarter of a century. It is something new to them, and the administration recognized that it is also new, and that there is a vast duty to perform. In the simple matter of Congressional patronage a vast reform could certainly be made, and President Cleveland has shown a disposition to make it. The matter of official appointments has burdened the life of the real statesman in both branches of Congress. There is no question about that. I have heard of a conscientious United States Senator who, wearied almost beyond endurance by the rivalry and clamor for Federal patronage, seriously contemplated resigning. How do we know but that it has had an important influence, vastly to the detriment of virtuous and intelligent legislation? Many people are taken up and elected to Congress, not for their talents or worth, but because of their patronage. Too many are retained in Congress, not because of their services, but because of their patronage. What in many localities does public work amount to when a Federal office is applied for? A Congressman gives to a political rascal and a personal friend, regardless of the public good. He has nothing to lose and much to gain by way of individual services. A member of Congress from one of the States or the Pacific slope within the last month made a recommendation for the appointment of an Internal Revenue Collector. It was not only the largest office within his gift but one that in the eye of the law is most delicate. Calling at the White House a few days after, during the application, the President said to the Congressman: "The man you have recommended is ineligible. The law prohibits brewers and distillers." "My man is not a brewer." "Then my informant is at fault," replied Mr. Cleveland. "We will let the matter rest for five days; at the end of that time call again."

The Congressman called at the appointed time and maintained with more force than before: "My man is not a brewer." In the meantime he had telegraphed the candidate, who had transferred all his brewing interests to his wife. Here was a terrible deception contemplated, and this is but one instance of the number that if properly written out would fill the American Encyclopedia. "The man that you have recommended for Postmaster," said Mr. Cleveland to a Congressman lately, "is informed is of bad character, a borrower of money he never returns, and once imprisoned for securing a loan on a false bank check."

"I know that there are some things in his history," was the reply, "that can not easily be explained, but he was very useful to me in my canvass, and is a warm personal friend." "Much as I would like to oblige you I can not assume the responsibility of making the appointment."

The facts related were told to your correspondent this afternoon by a Democrat whose reputation is national, and asking for no office, looks on without prejudice. Congressmen whose only motive is to retain office insist upon the right of making appointments, and as it has grown to be a deep-rooted custom reform is a very delicate work. Congress should be as it once was, the house of giants, and but for patronage dull, incompetent men would largely fall from the body. Only men of culture, character and the finest attainments would be chosen.

"Now," concluded my informant, "of course there will be heartburnings, pain and disappointment. Only a few—a small few—of the many desiring places will be able to get them. A sense of slight and neglect will for awhile largely prevail. We will feel wounded and mortified. In our anguish we will forget that Mr. Cleveland was sworn to support the law—the civil service law—but I am satisfied that in the end the Democratic party will heartily approve this administration."

Mr. Hillerbrand, of Ripley County, was here looking after the Batesville Postoffice. Mr. Holman, wanting further evidence, declined to make a recommendation, and this morning called upon the President for encouragement. "I hardly think you have chosen wisely," Mr. Hillerbrand, replied the President. "The Batesville Postoffice is a small affair, and you are an able-bodied, fine-appearing, very young man. Go home and think about an office worthy your talents and muscle." Mr. Hillerbrand left Washington a few hours later delighted, declaring that he was

going home full of a determination to support President Cleveland for a second term. The President, when waited upon by delegations, gives ear to no one individual. He converses in an ordinary tone, refusing to be made a repository for secrets. All must be frank and above board, and his replies are invariably in a tone loud enough to be heard by all who choose to pay attention.

Yesterday a Democrat from a Western State, whose presence in the reception room was unknown, overheard another citizen of the same State giving him a terrible blast.

The Democrat blushed slipped back into the ante-room, concluding to think further before seeking an interview.

They came together on the steps of the White House, when one asked the other: "What was you telling the President about me?" "I never mentioned your name," was the diplomatic answer.

"That is false, and in my own time I will give you such a setting up that you will never be received at the White House again," JAP. TURK.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and the Good Templars.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Several days ago a delegation from the order of Good Templars of the District of Columbia called on President Cleveland and left with him a written address urging him to make diligent inquiry into the personal habits and associations of the persons he should appoint to offices in the District. In reply to the address the President said: "I read your address late last night with great interest. It is something tangible, and if all men would come to me as you have, my labor would be greatly lessened. The temperance people are good people, and I shall endeavor to give the District a good government, but there are so many conflicting claims that I am sometimes at a loss to know what to do, but you come with clear statements, of which I will take further notice."

GRANT'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

The Words He Leaves for the Boys in Blue—An Interesting Interview.

BOSTON, May 17.—An interesting interview with General Grant, in the course of which the old commander dictated his farewell message to the brave soldiers who fought under him to crush the rebellion, was had last Thursday by Lieutenant A. T. Holbrook, of G. A. R. Post 68, Dorchester, Mass. Lieutenant Holbrook called at the Grant mansion in company with Mr. A. Howard Walker, of Cincinnati, who wished to present the General an album containing the autographs of the first fifty subscribers to the National Bicentennial of the G. A. R. to be held in Portland next June, and it was his wish to take from his old commander a message to the Grand Army men there gathered. Although the General was very weak at the time, he directed that his visit be at once added to the list of his visits. "We found him sitting in his armchair. He arose and received us cordially. He expressed himself as greatly pleased at the tribute from his friends in Cincinnati, and the tears of joy that stood in his eyes when he read the list of names from one of the epistles from his heart. The souvenir is so beautifully conceived," he said, "that I can not sufficiently express my pleasure at receiving it." When I told him of my wish to take a message to the Boys in Blue, to be delivered to them at the encampment in Portland, he said: "Tell the boys that they will probably never look into my face again, nor hear my voice, but they are engraved upon my heart, and I love them as my children. What the good Lord has spared me for more than I can tell, but it is perhaps to enable me to do this. I shall leave to the Boys in Blue, and in which I can not only see me, but follow me in the acts in which they helped me." "Holding my hand thus warmly he walked across the room several times with me, and asked me where I was in the army. I told him I was on the staff of General Sherman. General Grant smiled very contentedly and said: "Why General Sherman was a chum of mine at West Point, and we used to call him the two-eyed Stevens, on account of the reiteration of his initials. General Stevens was full of his stories when he was a young man, as well as considerable of a politician. I remember his saying that he went to a colored church and heard the minister give out his text as the two-eyed chapter of the one-eyed John, and that it so convulsed him that he was obliged to leave the building. General Grant also said that General Stevens and other West Pointers, and also officials connected with the Mexican War, would be specially treated in his forthcoming volume."

"As we were about to leave, General Grant took us into the library and showed us the manuscript of his book. Colonel Fred turned over the leaves of the first volume to show us that it was in the General's own handwriting. The second volume was partly in his own and partly not. Of course all his writing now is done by an amanuensis. Just before we left him, he spoke of his illness. He said that if the doctors had not lived there in the room—if they had been a block away, or been a house away, he was satisfied he would never have spoken again. He was convinced that there was an overruling Providence in the whole of his sickness. He said that he asked the doctors why they did not let him alone and allow him to die then, rather than to bring him again to the consciousness of pain and suffering. 'But still,' he said, 'I believe that an overruling Providence has something more for me to do in this world, if it is only to finish my book.'"

Death of Commodore Young.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 17.—Commodore Jonathan Young, commandant of the New London Navy Yard, died of remittent fever at Crakerhome to-day, aged fifty-eight years. The disease was contracted while he was in Washington six weeks ago, as a member of the Wales Court Martial. He entered the navy as midshipman, from Illinois, in 1841, went around the world in the ship Columbus in 1845-6, and forced an entrance to Yeddo, Japan, to deliver a letter from the President to the Emperor. He took part in the Mexican War on the California coast.

He was promoted to Pass-Shipman in 1842 and made a second trip around the world in the ship St. Marys in 1850-2. The remains will be taken to New York on the 7:30 train Tuesday morning, and will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery in the lot with his wife and children.

CLEARANCES.

The State of Trade for the Past Week, with the Percentages of Increase and Decrease.

Boston, May 17.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post, from the managers of the leading Clearing-houses in the United States, gives the clearances for the week ending May 16, 1885, with the percentage of increase or decrease in comparison with the corresponding week last year:

New York	\$ 511,597,883 Dec.	41.1
Boston	65,772,614 Dec.	15.5
Philadelphia	42,297,410 Dec.	21.8
Chicago	42,330,000 Dec.	12.1
Baltimore	10,681,646 Dec.	6.6
St. Louis	14,485,178 Dec.	6.9
San Francisco	9,818,342 Dec.	8.7
Cincinnati	8,509,000 Dec.	17.8
New Orleans	6,316,109 Dec.	31.2
Louisville	4,985,346 Dec.	16.6
Kansas City	4,006,109 Dec.	2.9
Minneapolis	3,240,000 Dec.	24.8
Indianapolis	1,085,028 Dec.	28.3
Detroit	3,167,548 Dec.	1.9
Omaha	2,006,291 Dec.	2.0
St. Paul	2,018,000 Dec.	1.0
New Haven	1,858,572 Dec.	15.8
Cleveland	1,938,891 Dec.	15.1
Hartford	1,401,183 Dec.	8.1
Portland	1,085,028 Dec.	28.3
Memphis	978,081 Dec.	20.2
Petera	618,119 Dec.	13.7
San Antonio	928,776 Dec.	7.1
Worcester	708,595 Dec.	8.6
Syracuse	478,819 Dec.	3.0
Lowell	451,718 Dec.	7.7
Total	\$ 737,819,826 Dec.	35.4
Outside New York	226,202,438 Dec.	17.9

Note: Omaha and Minneapolis not included in totals.

THE NORTHWEST.

Excited Over Riel's Capture—Other Prisoners Going Home.

BATOUCHE, N. W. T., May 16 via WINNIPEG, May 17.—The camp is still excited over Riel's capture, and he is very closely guarded. He has very little to say; looks completely broken down, and feels his position keenly. Major Boulton and 200 mounted men have been scouring the country in search of Dumont, but so far without success. He was last seen Friday morning, ten miles south of Batouche. Everything is quiet around Batouche, while flags are flying from all the house. One hundred and fifty rifles and guns have been handed over by the rebels. Most of the prisoners have been allowed to return home, but the ring-leaders will be taken to Prince Albert Monday.

A Saskatchewan Landing dispatch of Thursday says "Colonel Otter has sent word from Battleford that he thinks it advisable to hold all teams with supplies for him until further orders. This is, no doubt, caused by the recent capture of teams, etc., on the trail. There are nearly 200 teams now ready to leave at a few hours' notice. It is expected 100 will start Monday with a strong escort. Scouts are now being engaged to go in advance of the supply trains. "The teamsters that escaped from Poundmaker's Indians are exp. cled here in a day or two. The river is falling very fast at this point."

American Sunday-School Union Anniversary.

NEWARK, N. J., May 17.—A large audience gathered in the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church this evening at the anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union. The address of welcome was made by the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor. Morris K. Jessup, of New York, president of the society, gave a summary of the society's work during the past year, as follows:

The Sunday-schools organized numbered 17,793, with 67,066 scholars, averaging nearly five scholars and gathering into the 185 scholars per day for each day in the year. The schools aided numbered 1,713, with a membership of over 100,000. There were 18,299 bibles and testaments distributed; 23,707 family visits were made, and 8,982 addresses were delivered by the missionaries of the society.

General Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Drs. Shady, Douglas and Sands held the usual Sunday consultation on General Grant's condition to-day. Dr. Shady afterward made the following report: "We found the General's local condition neither better nor worse; in fact, there has been no change during the last three days. The patient's condition is pretty fair considering his local condition, but he is no better. He passed a good night." Dr. Shady said he preferred not to answer certain questions as to spasmodic attacks, until after the examination on Wednesday next.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 17.—The closing meetings of the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. were held to-day. A consecration meeting, led by Mr. Hadder, of London, was held at 9:30 a. m.; all the delegates were present and a large number made addresses. Most of the pulpits of the city, by request of the pastors, were occupied by delegates.

The Plymouth Epidemic.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Drs. Taylor and Edson and Inspector Miller, of the Health Department, returned from Plymouth, Pa., to-day. Dr. Taylor said that the continuance of the epidemic in that town was due to a lack of systematic disinfecting. The Plymouth people have nurses who speak Dutch and Welch.

A Colored Bishop's Sermon.

MINDEN, La., May 17.—Bishop Miles, colored, Bishop of the Methodist Church of the State, delivered a sermon at the white Methodist Church, here, to-day. The discourse was pronounced an excellent one by all.

Propeller Aground.

DETROIT, May 17.—A Mackinac City special to the Free Press says: "The propeller Roanoke, owned by Bottaford, with a cargo of 60,000 bushels of corn, went hard aground on the West Graham shoals last night."

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS.

The Cynical Humor Displayed by Russia in Her Afghan Aggression:—War Preparations.

An American Concert in London—Burton, the Alleged Dynamiter's Speech an Error.

ANGLO RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

The Granville-DeGiers Dispatches—Another Vote of Censure to Be Moved Against the Gladstone Government Soon.

LONDON, May 17.—The final instalment of the Granville-DeGiers dispatches on the Afghan dispute will be issued during the Whitnitside recess of Parliament. The Conservatives will postpone Parliamentary action until all the papers are presented. The publication of the first dispatches engenders the attention of the political clubs.

The dominant feeling among the Liberals is that Earl Granville's conduct with respect to the negotiations was weak, and that he failed to perceive Mr. DeGiers' intentions until the news was received of the seizure of Penjdeh by the Russians.

The Liberal paper, the Observer, says the dispatches chiefly show the cynical humor with which Russia pursued her aggression. On Parliament resuming, Right Honorable Burke, in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, will propose a vote of censure against the Government. The intention is to make the debate the last demonstration before the close of Parliament.

Correspondence and Memoranda Published.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The Ruskij Invalid publishes the correspondence between General Komaroff and Saib Salar in Persian and that between Colonel Zakrjewski and Captain Yates in French, from March 26 to April 6; also a memorandum from Tairloff, the Russian Agent at Kochan, dated April 8. The dispatches, which are all courteous in tone, treat mostly of events already known. Tairloff states that after the arrival of the Russians at Daskkapri, Captain Yates requested the Sarik Turcomans to accept military service, promising them payment. He also says that before the Russians arrived the Afghans had occupied Aktope, and that although they daily sent a company of troops across to protect the bridge the Afghans held no fortified positions on the left bank of the Koshk River. The Afghan force numbered 3,000 men. The Grand Duke Vladimir is going to Archangel.

The Surrender of Penjdeh a Fatal Error.

LONDON, May 18.—The Daily News says the hitch in the negotiations between England and Russia caused Government securities to fall 1½ per cent. after a steady rise during the week. The Hindoo Patriot, published at Calcutta, describes the Penjdeh affair as an insult England never would have tolerated from any other power than Russia, except, perhaps, Germany or America.

The Calcutta Englishman learns that Yakob Khan considers the concession of Penjdeh to Russia a fatal error on the part of England and the Amer.

British Consul Arrested.

BERLIN, May 17.—The Allgemeine Zeitung has a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the British Consul at Batoum, during a recent journey, was arrested by Russian police while he was sketching at a point on the Caspian Sea.

Did Not Want Penjdeh.

LONDON, May 18.—The Times, referring to the Afghan papers, says much useless correspondence and mischievous irritation would have been avoided if the Government had discovered earlier that the Amer did not want Penjdeh.

Strengthening Forts and Harbors.

ODessa, May 17.—The work of increasing the strength of forts and harbors on the Black Sea has been resumed. A number of artillerymen from St. Petersburg have arrived at this port to take part in the work.

CUNNINGHAM AND BURTON.

Progress of the Trial of these Alleged Dynamiters.

LONDON, May 17.—On the resumption of the trial of Cunningham and Burton this morning, Mr. Richards, counsel for Cunningham, began his address to the jury. He concluded that the witnesses who had testified that Cunningham was one of the three men traveling in the guard's brake, from whence the dynamite bomb was thrown which caused the explosion on the underground railway on the night of January 2, near Gower street, were mistaken in the identity of the man. Mr. Richards declared that his client was totally ignorant in regard to the detonator found in the brown trunk, and in fact knew nothing of the working of a detonator only after hearing the evidence, making a conspiracy palpable.

On the conclusion of the Attorney General's argument the case was adjourned till Monday. Mr. Richards, in his argument for the defense, insisted that it was highly improbable that Cunningham would stand by when his trunk was being first searched by the police without making some effort to secure the detonator if it had been in the trunk, and that it was equally improbable that the police were so negligent as not to find the detonator if it had been in the trunk, either in that search or in a second one, and not until they subsequently searched the same trunk a third time. The Crown, Mr. Richards concluded, had wholly failed to connect Cunningham with the explosions of 1884. Its own evidence, he said, showed that the prisoner was not in London when these explosions occurred. The effort to establish a conspiracy had been equally abortive, he said, and the statement of Detective Roper that he had seen Cunningham

with Burton was a case of mistaken identity. Attorney General James, in his review of the evidence given by the Crown, appeared to make a strong case against both Cunningham and Burton. Justice Hawkins will charge the jury on Monday.

Burton's Speech a Great Mistake.

LONDON, May 17.—It is now seen that it was a mistake on the part of the defense to allow Burton to make the speech with which he addressed the jury for an hour. He managed in this speech to contradict nearly every denial he had heretofore made during the trial. When Attorney General Sir Henry James took up this speech it was an easy task for him to "turn Burton inside out," by sternly upholding the prisoner's discrepancies of statement and taunting the defense with its failure to produce witnesses to testify to any of the things declared by Burton. While the Attorney General was making this analysis Burton acted strangely. He turned pale, sighed, gasped, clutched at the railing of the dock, looked beseechingly at the jurors in turn and showed plainly that he realized for the first time the dangerous mistake he had made in speaking in his own behalf. Lawyers everywhere are now denouncing Mr. Little's stupidity in permitting his client to speak. But Mr. Little was powerless to prevent it. Burton obstinately insisted on making the address in spite of all advice. The Crown's analysis of the case against Cunningham was almost equally effective, and startled the prisoner and visibly affected the jury. Justice Hawkins made but few notes during the address to the jury, and this is taken to indicate that he had his mind pretty well made up concerning what he would say to the jurors when he gave them the case on Monday.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Miss Nettie Carpenter, the American Violinist—Grand Concert by American Artists to Be Given at St. James Hall.

LONDON, May 17.—Miss Nettie Carpenter, the fourteen-year-old American violinist, who has received the gold medal of the Paris Conservatoire, is to make her London debut under distinguished auspices. She played Saturday night, by special request of the Prince of Wales, at a private musical party at the residence of Landulphia Molesworth, in Eaton Place. Both the Prince and Princess of Wales were among the brilliant audience assembled. A number of American ladies who are prominent in London society circles, have arranged for a grand concert to be given in St. James Hall on the evening of Tuesday, June 9, in aid of the National Relief Fund for sick and wounded British soldiers of the Sudan campaign. The committee consists of upward of seventy American ladies, the leading spirit of the enterprise being Mrs. Rolando. Among the distinguished patrons who have promised to attend are the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Christian and Princess Feodora, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. and Mrs. Phelps. By particular request of the Prince of Wales the concert will begin at 10 p. m. The artists are exclusively American, and include beside the debutante, Miss Marie Van Zandt, Miss Sterling, Miss Gertrude Griswold, Lady Randolph Churchill, nee Miss Jennie Jerome, Lady Mandeville, nee Miss Consuelo Yzanga, Miss Adelaide Detton, United States Consul Packard, Mr. Coffin, the barytone from Boston, and Mrs. Ralph Walker. Miss Mary Anderson was invited to deliver a recitation in costume, but she declined on the ground that she is unable to act or recite without the stage accessories to which she is accustomed.

An Orange-Catholic Fight.

GLASGOW, May 17.—A party fight occurred this afternoon at Cambridge, a suburb of this city. A procession of Orangemen from Glasgow marched into the town, with Orange flags and regalia, and with a band playing Orange airs. The Cambridge Catholics resented the demonstration, and attacked the procession with clubs and stones. The Orangemen broke ranks and a fierce fight ensued. The local Constables finally restored order, after several men on both sides had been injured, and after sixteen of the rioters had been arrested.

The American Champion's Tennis Playing.

LONDON, May 18.—The Daily Telegraph devotes a leader to the international tennis match played at the Hampton Court last week, and highly praises the playing of Mr. Thomas Pettit, the American champion and winner of the match. It says that Mr. Pettit's performance was the finest exhibition of tennis playing ever witnessed.

Protest Against German Troops.

BERLIN, May 17.—Three hundred Zanzibar troops under command of General Mathews have occupied Makondway, the headquarters of German possessions in Eastern Africa. German Eastern Africa counties have entered a protest against this as a forcible violation of the privileges, alleged to have been obtained the territory by valid treaties with the native chiefs, who are independent of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The German Government has ordered the Consul to report on the subject.

A Parnellite Proposition.

LONDON, May 17.—The Irish Nationalists continue to denounce the Government for its proposal to renew the crimes act, and have resolved to introduce a bill to reform the administration. The bill will establish central control of the Board of Public Works at Dublin, and will supersede the present Grand Jury system by elective county boards. Messrs Parnell and Hailey will have charge of the new bill in the next House.

Spaniards Indignant.

MADRID, May 17.—The Imparcial announces the hoisting of French flag at several villages in Spanish territory on the Muni River. The journal is indignant at this violation of Spanish rights, and urges the necessity of the Government's taking steps to protect Spanish interests in the Gulf of Guinea.

Garibaldi's Memoirs.

LONDON, May 17.—Garibaldi's memoirs, a mass of autograph manuscripts, have been arranged and edited. At a family council it

Continued on Fifth Page.